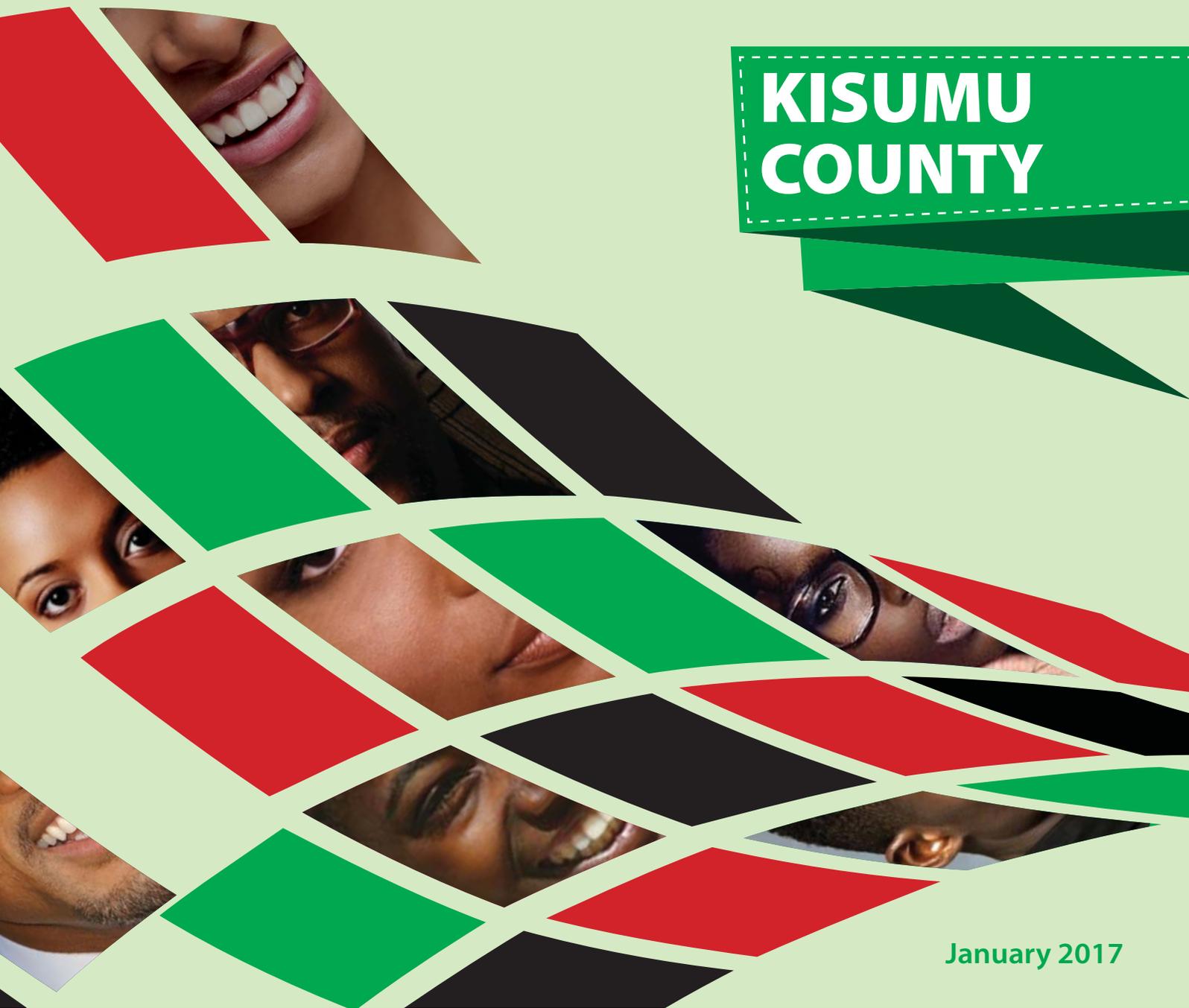




2015 KENYA
NATIONAL

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH SURVEY (NAYS)

**KISUMU
COUNTY**



January 2017



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2015 KENYA NATIONAL
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(NAYS)

KISUMU COUNTY

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CBO	Community Based Organisation	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NYS	National Youth Service
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya	TFR	Total Fertility Rates
FP	Family Planning	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FPE	Free Primary Education	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
HDI	Human Development Index	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	YFS	Youth Friendly Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology		
IDI	In-Depth Interview		
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey		
KII	Key Informant Interview		
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis		
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana		
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics		

Glossary of Terms

Demographic Dividend	The accelerated economic growth that is achieved through a reduction in the population growth rate coupled with strategic investments in the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population.
Demographic Window	Period when the proportion of a country's population aged below 15 years falls below 30 percent of the total population while at the same time the proportion of those aged 65 years and above is still below 15 percent of the total population.
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	This rate identifies the number of children newly admitted to the first year of school, regardless of age as a percentage of children who are entitled to admission.
Human Development Index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher.
Mwongozo	Code of governance for state corporations in Kenya.
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Age-specific corresponds to the legal admission age. Ratio of children of official school-age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding school age.
Nyumba Kumi Initiative	Security model that encompasses groups of 10 houses with the aim of enhancing security.
Transition Rate	The proportion of children admitted, relative to the number of those who were, the year before, in the final school-year of the preceding level.

KISUMU COUNTY



Foreword

Kenya has a large population of young people below the age of 35 years. Three in every four Kenyans are young people. This population segment presents both a challenge and opportunity to the country's development agenda. The main challenge brought about by this population is the ever growing need for social services such as health, education, and other social amenities. Each year, an increasing number of these young people graduate from educational institutions thereby necessitating an increase in the creation of employment and income opportunities to meet the demands of this group. On the other hand, if Kenya can meet the social and economic needs of this population, then the socio-economic development of the country will be greatly enhanced. In this case the large population of young people will become an asset to the country. It is in recognition of this that the Government of Kenya has put in place several initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic opportunities and well-being of young people.

The demographic dividend concept advocates for strategic investments in health, education, economic and governance with a view of ensuring that the population of young people is healthy, well-educated, trained for the job market, and economically engaged in a well governed environment. Kenya subscribes to the ideals of this concept whose eventual outcome is accelerated socio-economic growth and improved quality of life which is in line with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*. In this regard, Kenya's challenge is to match the population growth rate with the available resources.

Results from the modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend potential, which was done in 2014, showed impressive results that the country can achieve on the social and economic fronts when strategic investments are made in these sectors. However, for Kenya to realize these benefits, each of the forty seven counties in the country will have to make strategic investments in health, education, economic, and governance so that the full potential of young people can be harnessed and socio-economic growth accelerated. The 2015 Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was occasioned by the need to provide each county with information on their respective demographic dividend potential and the specific actions that they need to undertake to realize this potential. This report will therefore be very useful to counties when planning for their respective development activities. It is my hope that each county will make use of this report and contribute to making Kenya a better country where citizens enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment.

Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Planning

Acknowledgment

The Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was conducted in 2015 with the goal of contributing to the country's efforts of harnessing the potential of the young people in accelerating national development. Results from this survey will inform counties on the actions that they need to undertake in order to achieve accelerated economic growth

The 2015 NAYS was implemented through a collaborative effort between NCPD and various partners and stakeholders. In this regard, NCPD would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Norwegian Government, through the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), for both their technical and financial support to the survey.

The implementation of the 2015 NAYS was guided by a Task Force made up of two committees, namely; Steering and Technical Committees. The Steering Committee provided advice on the conceptualisation and the implementation strategies and modalities while the Technical Committee was responsible for the development of the survey tools, recruitment and training of the research assistants, coordination, and supervision of data collection, data processing, analysis and report writing. NCPD is grateful to members of the two committees.

The NCPD's County Population Coordinators (CPCs) were responsible for introducing the research assistants to the various counties under their jurisdiction and ensuring their smooth movement within the counties. They were also responsible for conducting the Key Informant Interviews. Given the success of the fieldwork, NCPD would like to thank all the CPCs.

Finally, NCPD would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council of Governors and the individual Governors for facilitating the entry of the research teams into the counties, and the respondents in all the counties who participated in the focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and the key informant interviews. These respondents include community members, pupils, students, health workers, and heads of learning institutions, programme managers, employers, and government officials. The information that was provided by these respondents facilitated the development of this report. It is therefore NCPD's hope that this report will be useful to all the counties as they contribute to the national efforts towards harnessing the demographic dividend.

Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae, OGW
Director General
National Council for Population and Development

Executive Summary

This report presents the Kisumu county profile based on the findings of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey conducted by the national council for population development, NCPD in conjunction with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Youth Department, KNBS and various development partners. The survey covered all the 47 counties with the multiple objectives of examining what potential exists for a demographic dividend in each of the 47 counties, identify health, education, economic and governance issues that affect young people in each county, identifying what specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and providing policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents a preview of the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

The population of Kisumu County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was estimated at 968,909 people with 474,687 males and 494,222 females. The county's total population is projected to increase to 1,455,336 and 1,847,186 in 2030 and 2050 respectively. The county's population- age structure is notably youthful with 43.5 percent comprising of the population aged below fifteen years in 2009. The county's demographic window opens in 2037 and it is estimated to close by 2077.

Health indicators show low access to health facilities by the young people especially to reproductive health care services. The prevalence of malaria and other waterborne diseases couple with the high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection presents a challenge to the health sector in the county. The report recommends continued support for HIV and AIDS prevention programmes, enhancing access of the youth to productive health services, improvement of health infrastructure and increase public awareness.

In education front, the county has very impressive primary school enrolment; the primary school net enrolment rate is 93 percent. However, the county has over 12,000 children of primary schools age out of school. This problem is compounded by the fact that only 58 percent of secondary school age teenagers attend secondary school. About 41,000 secondary school age children are at of school. . The main challenges facing education of young people in the county are poverty (lack of school fees), drug and substance abuse, teacher absenteeism and child labour. Therefore the county government together with other should enable all the school age children in the county have access to education and

improve the quality of education through provision of adequate teachers and learning materials in all the schools in the county.

Further to the increasing youth population, the county's economy is faced with the challenges of high poverty, a predominantly subsistence agriculture and a moribund fishing industry. The county is therefore faced with declining employment opportunities for the youthful population. To change this situation, the county should develop infrastructure that will support the economic foundation of the county. This include should cover transport, water supply, power supply, agriculture and the fish industry. These investments in infrastructure will support business enterprises of the young people. In addition, the young people should be sensitized on and involve in the available employment and business opportunities in the county.

With regard to governance, the young people report apathy associated with isolation from participation in projects in the county, corruption, lack of skills, lack of capital, crime and poor service delivery. These problems must be addressed to ensure the young people have a chance to fully realize their potential and contribute in accelerating the economic development of the county.



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Youth in Kenya

The United Nations uses the terms 'youth' and 'young people' interchangeably to mean people aged 15-24 years with the understanding that member states and other entities may use different definitions. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) defines youth as those individuals who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years. Those aged 18-34 years constitute about 30 percent of Kenya's total population while those aged 0-34 years constitute 78 percent of the population. This youthful population is a demographic asset and investing in their education, health, skill development and employment prospects will accelerate a demographic dividend. To reap the benefits of this dividend, Kenya must make sound investment in health, education and economic development.

1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. The demographic dividend concept is being popularized in developing countries as a potential solution to their development challenges. In embracing this concept, Kenya modelled the demographic dividend in 2014 using the *DemDiv* Model that was developed by Futures Group. The modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend was supported by USAID through the Health Policy Project. Results from the model showed that Kenya could achieve the following results by 2050 through implementation of activities aimed at achieving the demographic dividend: Investments per capita will increase to about US\$ 2,000 from the current figure of about US\$ 200; Fertility levels will decline to an average of two children per woman from the current 4 children per woman thereby decreasing the dependency ratio: Even with an increase in the population size, the employment gap (i.e. people in the labour force who are not active) will be 8 million which is less than the current gap of 10 million. These results are consistent with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*.

1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition

The population of Kenya was enumerated at 38.6 million during the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. It was estimated to be increasing at a rate of 1 million people each year representing a growth rate of about 2.9 percent annually. From the census results, the dependency ratio was 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The same census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

Kenya's Population Policy for National Development recognizes that the rapid growth in the population size is a constraint to national development. To counter this, the policy proposes a reduction in the fertility levels from 5 children per woman in 2009 to 2 children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was 4 children per woman in 2014 which is a clear indication that the fertility levels are dropping. If this trend continues and Kenya achieves a fertility level of 2 children by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million in 2030 and 75 million in 2050 with the proportion of those aged below 15 years decreasing to 33 and 25 percent respectively. The dependency ratio for the country in 2030 and 2050 will be 57 and 45 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years) respectively.

1.2 Survey Rationale

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modeled Kenya's demographic dividend using the *DemDiv* model. The impressive results from the modelling exercise showed that Kenya could achieve accelerated socio-economic growth through targeted investments. However, it was recognized that for this to happen, each of the 47 counties would have to play a role. Unfortunately, information on the demographic dividend potential for each county and the specific activities that they each need to implement so as to benefit from this potential was largely lacking. Given the differences in the health, education, economic and governance status of the counties, it was necessary to conduct this survey to generate county specific information on the demographic dividend potential and activities that need to be implemented. With this information at hand, each county would know what they need to do to harness the potential of their youthful population.

1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives

Survey Goal

The goal of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey was to provide solid evidence on how the growing youth population can be harnessed to accelerate economic growth and achieve a demographic dividend.

Survey Objectives

The objectives of the 2015 NAYS were:

- a. To generate a profile of adolescents and young people in each county. This includes the population size, age distribution, and socio-demographic characteristics.
- b. Identify Health, Education, Economic and Governance issues that affect young people in each county.
- c. Identify investment opportunities in the key sectors in each county.
- d. Provide policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

1.4 Survey Organisation

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organisations representing the different sectors that have a key role in the country's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. Members of the Steering Committee were involved in providing policy guidance and field work monitoring while members of the Technical Committee were involved in giving technical input and supervision of field teams alongside the NCPD County Population Coordinators.

1.4.1 Pre-test

The survey pre-test was conducted in April 2015, where 26 Technical Committee members and a selection of research assistants participated. The purpose of the pre-test was to check on the flow and meaning of questions, language used in the tools, and the time it would take to administer each tool. During the pre-test, the programme for the fieldwork training was developed and reviewed to ensure that the training for the fieldwork would cover all the necessary aspects that are required to fully equip the research assistants in readiness for the data collection exercise.

1.4.2 Trainings

The Technical Committee members were trained for three days, in February 2015, on demographic dividend and its applicability in the Kenyan context so that they could be conversant with the concept

before embarking on the development of the survey tools. This enabled the Technical Committee members to develop the data collection tools that responded to the objectives of the survey.

In April 2015, thirty-four (34) research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

The NAYS survey used two methodologies namely; quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative methodology involved the desk review of secondary data from the *2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census*, the *2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS)*, the *2014 Economic Survey* and the *2014 Basic Education Statistical Booklet*. These sources were used to generate information on population, health, education, and economic issues at both national and county levels. It presented a synopsis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country and each of the counties. The quantitative methodology also involved the generation of population projection data for each of the counties using **PADIS software**. The qualitative methodology involved the collection of qualitative data through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews.

1.5.1 Survey Tools

In collecting the qualitative data, the following tools were used:

- a. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) guides for conducting focus group discussions.
- b. Key Informant Interview (KII) guides for conducting key informant interviews with policy/decision makers at county level.
- c. In-Depth Interview (IDI) guides conducting in-depth interviews with service providers in health, education, and economic sectors.
- d. Check list for youth-serving organisations.

The FGD, KII, and IDI guides were used to solicit information on the key issues affecting the wellbeing and participation of young people in terms of health, education, economic opportunities and governance. In addition to this, the tools were used to collect information on how the identified issues could be addressed. The checklist for youth serving organisations was used to assess the state of health and education facilities and services for young people.

1.5.2 Sampling

The sample for the qualitative component of the survey was national in scope covering the 47 counties in Kenya. These counties were clustered into 16 survey regions based on social-demographic characteristics. Table 1.1 shows the clustering of all the counties from which the set of all the tools were administered.

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

	Region	Counties
1.	Nairobi	Nairobi
2.	North Eastern	Garrisa, Wajir, Mandera
3.	Upper Eastern	Isiolo, Marsabit
4.	Central Eastern	Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi
5.	Lower Eastern	Kitui, Makueni, Machakos
6.	North Rift (1)	Trans Nzoia, West Pokot, Turkana,
7.	North Rift (2)	UasinGishu, Elgeiyo Marakwet, Nandi
8.	Central Rift	Nakuru, Kericho, Bomet, Baringo
9.	South Rift	Kajiado, Narok, Samburu
10.	Western	Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia
11.	Nyanza South	Kisii, Nyamira, Migori (Kuria)
12.	Nyanza North	Kisumu, Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori (Luo)
13.	Central (1)	Kiambu, Murang'a, Kirinyaga,
14.	Central (2)	Nyeri, Nyandarua, Laikipia
15.	Coast (1)	Mombasa, Kwale, TaitaTaveta,
16.	Coast (2)	Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi

In mapping out areas where the data was collected from, the survey was guided by the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) which is developed and managed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Each tool was administered to targeted respondents who had been determined using criteria that had been set prior to the survey field work. The criteria used to recruit those who would participate in the focus group discussions were; age, sex, and schooling status. FGDs were conducted for the following age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35-60 years. Given the survey objectives, the young people responded to issues on health, education, economic, and governance —that touched on their daily lives. The older age groups (35-60 years) gave their perceptions on health, education, economic, and governance as it relates to the young people. In order to triangulate the information collected, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) were used to collect information from key informants and service providers respectively. The KIIs

were administered to policy makers' in-charge of the specific sectors of interest in the counties. The respondents to the IDIs were service providers in the health, education and economic sectors.

Table 1.2 and 1.3 show that the target for each county was 8 Key Informant Interviews, 8 In-Depth Interviews, and 9 Focus Group Discussions.

Table 1.2 Key informant interviews and in-depth interviews sample frame for each county

Sector	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	In-Depth Interviews (IDIs)
Health	County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Health OR Chief Officer Health OR County Director of Health	1. Health Facility In-charge 2. Manager In-charge of Youth Serving Organisation in Health
Education	1. County Director of Education (CDE) 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Education	1. Primary School with Pre-primary – School heads (1 public School) 2. Secondary School – Principals (1 public school) 3. Tertiary Institutions – Dean of student (1) 4. TVET (1)
Economy	1. County Director of Youth Development 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Youth Affairs 3. CEC to be selected depending on the main economic activity of the county	1. Enterprise Development Fund Representative (UWEZO, YEDF, WEF etc) 2. A leading employer in the County
Governance	1. County Commissioner 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Public Administration	N/A

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

Group	Additional Criteria	No. of FGDs	Place
Young people, Age 10-14	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 mixed group out of school (male & female, married & unmarried)	1	Community
Young people Age 15-24	1 for marginalized populations	1	Community
Young people, Age 20-24	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Young people, Age 25-34	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Older people, Age 35-60	1 for older people (male and female)	1	Community

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two research assistants. The fieldwork commenced on 11th May and ended on 31st July 2015. Each team was assigned two or three counties for data collection. In addition to this, each team had a vehicle and a driver to ensure smooth movement during the data collection exercise. Using the field work plan developed during the fieldwork training, the research assistants systematically collected data from their assigned regions. Throughout this process, they were guided by their respective supervisors. At the end of each day the team members got together to share their experiences and prepare the day's summaries. This sharing helped the teams to strategize the next day's work. Table 1.4 summarizes the response rate for the interviews conducted using the FGD, KII, and IDI guides.

Table 1.4 shows that IDIs had the highest response at 93 percent followed by FGDs at 92 percent. KIIs, which targeted the policy makers at county level, had the lowest response rate at 78 percent.

Table 1.4 Survey response rates

	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews	In-Depth Interviews
Interviews Targeted	423	376	376
Interviews Conducted	389	294	348
Coverage (percent)	92%	78%	93%

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis

As part of the data collection exercise, the interviews were captured using both digital recorders and note books. The data was then transcribed in the original language of the interview and was translated into English language, in cases where the interview language was not English. The hard copies of the English scripts were then typed using Microsoft Word to convert them into soft copies. This was done by the research assistants. On receipt of the data at NCPD headquarters, the same was handed over to data clerks for checking, cleaning and processing.

The quantitative data was processed using SPSS and PADIS while the qualitative data was processed using NVIVO QRS (version 10) software. NVIVO software was used to access, organize, manage, shape, code, explore, extract and analyse the textual data. A team of 13 data clerks was trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

KISUMU COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Kisumu County is bordered by Homa Bay County to the South, Nandi County to the North East, Kericho County to the East, Vihiga County to the North West and Siaya County to the West. The County covers a total land area of 2009.5 km² and another 567 km² covered by water. It lies within longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and latitudes 0° 20'South and 0° 50'South. The County has seven sub-counties namely: Kisumu East, Kisumu West, Kisumu central, Nyando, Seme, Nyakach and Muhoroni. Similarly it has seven constituencies.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

This section highlights the demographic features of the county. The information includes the age distribution, population size, dependency ratio and projections for 2030 and 2050. It also highlights socioeconomic characteristics of the county.

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure for Kisumu County

The population size of Kisumu County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was estimated at 968,406 people. The county's total population is projected to increase to 1,455,336 and 1,847,186 in 2030 and 2050 respectively as shown in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	968,406	1,455,336	1,847,186
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	43.5%	32.4%	24.0%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.2%	3.3%	6.6%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	53.3%	64.3%	69.4%
Dependency Ratio	87.8	55.4	44.1
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2037		

Table 2.1 indicates that the county's population- age structure is youthful with 43.5 percent comprising of the population below age 15 in 2009. However, this population is projected to decrease to 32.4 percent in 2030 and further to 24 percent in 2050. The proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64) was 53 percent in 2009 and is projected to increase to 64 percent in 2030 and to 69 percent in 2050. The proportion of population above age 64 was 3.2 percent and it is projected to increase to 6.6 percent in 2050.

The dependency ratio was 88 in 2009 and is projected to decline to 55 in 2030 and further to 44 in 2050. Therefore, the overall economy faces a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by dependent population consists of children and older people. The county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in 2037 and close in 2077.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics for Kisumu County

Table 2.2 Kisumu Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	3.6
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	62.4%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	69.2%
	HIV Prevalence	19.3%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	78.9%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	94.9%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	32.1
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	12,021
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	58.1%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	19.1
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	41,056
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.5233395

Table 2.2 gives an overview of the socio-economic profile of Kisumu County. The county's fertility rate is slightly lower than the national rate. In 2014 the number of children per woman for the county 3.6 compared to the national average of 3.9. The county also has a high contraceptive prevalence rate: 62.4 percent of married women in the county use contraceptives compared to the national contraceptive prevalence rate of 58 percent. Another key pointer to improved health outcomes and an increase in

use of maternal health care services like utilization of a skilled health workers and uptake of post-natal child care services including immunization. Sixty-nine percent of the births in the county are attended by a skilled health worker and 79 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

However, the HIV prevalence rate for the county is still very high: it is 19.3 percent compared to 6.4 percent nationally. HIV and AIDS is a critical health issue facing the county. Campaigns on awareness on prevention of HIV infections have been successful with over 94.4 percent of people aged between 15- 64 year knowing where to get an HIV test. Concurrent with this, is the increased male circumcision in the county which was reported at 48.8 percent in the 2014. Therefore, the county should put more effort to reduce the HIV prevalence rate in the county.

On the education front, the county has good primary school net enrolment of 94.9 percent suggesting good participation in primary schooling. The secondary school net enrolment rate is 58.1 percent indicating the nearly 42 percent of the secondary age children are not in school. Table 2.2 shows that 12,021 and 41,056 children are out of primary and secondary schools respectively in the county. This situation, if not addressed, will, to a large extent, deny the county the benefits of an educated young population.

Nonetheless, education quality indicators like pupil teacher ratio for both secondary and primary schools are impressive. They are 19.1 and 32.1 respectively. The government should therefore address most of the barriers to primary and secondary education so that more children attend school

On the Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, the County recorded HDI of 0.52 that is the same as the national HDI of 0.520 according to the Kenya National Human Development Report 2013. However HDI of one would be ideal. The lack of access to basic services, unemployment, low literacy and prevalence of communicable diseases, are critical indicators of the poverty in the county. The main economic activities are fishing, agricultural activities and some industrial activities in the main urban areas of Kisumu. This is a largely informal and low value economic set up that implies limited opportunities for the young and productive population to engage in gainful employment. This pressure on labour dynamics in the county is expected to rise as the population grows. High poverty levels make the county susceptible to undesirable outcomes like child labour, poor nutrition and insecurity.

2.3 Health and Young People

Good health is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. Hence it is paramount to examine the health issues facing young people for each county in order to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. This section highlights survey findings on health issues for young people in Kisumu County.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Youth

The findings show that the main health issues affecting young people identified include; sexually transmitted infections (STIs) drug and substance abuse (DSA), teenage pregnancy and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) as tabulated in Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Sexually Transmitted Infections or HIV and AIDS	Peer pressure	School drop out	Abstinence
Drug and substance Abuse	Idleness	Lack of concentration in class	Sensitization/ awareness
Teenage Pregnancy	Parental negligence	Death	Strict laws/legislations to curb DSA
Sexual and Gender based violence	Poverty	Infertility	Public health education
		Stigmatization	Counselling and guidance

These issues were discussed across the various age groups. DSA was extensively discussed in almost all the Focus group age categories except the mixed group of young people 15-24. It was found that the indulgence in drugs is attributed to idleness due to unemployment and to peer pressure. The most abused drugs included: illicit brew (chang'aa), Bhang and other drugs. STI was also discussed immensely as a major issue among all categorized ages except mixed young people aged 25-34.

“Number one...what is wrong with these young people is alcoholism. Together with alcoholism we have bhang and other drugs.....”

[FGD. Mixed old people 35-60, Kisumu]

“.. Mainly STIs.....many of us tend to engage in sexual behaviours and maybe those that they get into sexual relationship... and keep on spreading diseases to many people because obviously they don't have one partner.”

[FGD. Female young people 15-19, Kisumu]

From the focus group discussions with older people, it was found that the issue of wife inheritance was so common especially among older women who are inherited by young males yet the women are HIV positive.

“The case he is talking about is something I have experienced ... There is a young man I know...he has inherited a woman of seventy years yet he is not yet even fourteen or fifteen years ...yet he has inherited her and he stays with her.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Kisumu]

From the discussions, the consequences of these health problems included increased cases of school dropout to either care for the sick or their young siblings, lack of concentration in class, especially as a result of DSA which leads to poor performance; death and stigmatization especially if they are HIV positive. In addition, HIV/AIDS may hinder the efforts to create wealth and employment by draining county economic resources. It was also noted that in instances the health problems such as unsafe abortion resulted due to teenage pregnancy.

“... let’s say when you have become pregnant, you will have to drop out from school may be the parents back at home are also harsh, so you will... it might lead to abortion, It might lead to death or it might lead to ... infertility in women.”

[FGD. Female young people, 15-19, Kisumu]

Some of the proposed interventions for addressing these health issues include: abstinence which was extensively discussed among young people between ages 10- 19 both male and female, sensitization or awareness on effects of health issues both at community level and in schools, government to enforce laws/legislations to curb DSA, guidance and counselling and provision of public health education.

“.... Voluntary male circumcision, We are also offering family planning services especially to ladies ...there is a lot that is lacking in terms of a platform to educate the young people on sexual and reproductive health. .. There is need to look into sex education especially in schools ...”

[KII. County Director Health, Kisumu]

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

The other area of concern was on how to access services and the availability of information to young people. Table 2.4 displays the sources, type and usefulness of the information to the young people in the county.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health Facilities	VCT services	Increased knowledge	Schools
Schools	Sex Education	Disease prevention	Health Facilities
Media	Guidance and counselling	Health education	Media
Community health workers and community health extension workers	Family planning	Behaviour change	

From the findings, various sources of information were identified as shown in table 2.4. Of keen interest were the preferred sources of information which included schools, health facilities and media. The young person's in this county accesses information and services mostly related to VCT services, sex education, guidance and counselling and family planning. This information was considered as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for disease prevention and behaviour change. The information was also regarded useful for health education. However, children aged between 10-14 both male and female did not seek information on sex education

In Kisumu county the main SRH information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to youth were family planning methods mainly condoms and pills. The findings also show that young women commonly access family planning services. The rest of the county youth population however faces a myriad of challenges in accessing these services which includes: fear or embarrassment, lack of friendly youth services, poor provider attitude and the cost of these services. To counter these challenges, the respondents proposed that the county should improve health infrastructure, improve health service delivery and provide youth friendly health services and have guidance and counselling programmes.

“Well, ...we need to look at the preventive measures, because even if we say they abstain, it's not possible, youths like adventuring, ...they are supposed to be allowed, to access preventive services, like family planning, use of condoms, so that even if they are sexually active, they do responsible sexual intercourse.”

[IDI. Manager in charge YSO, Kisumu]

Another discussion was information & services for marginalized youth including people with disability (PWDs) and Orphans. The services available included: Donations, anti-retroviral therapy, Guidance & counselling and VCT. It was observed that there are youth friendly health services as evidenced by existence of youth friendly health providers. The providers keep confidentiality and were friendly. However, the respondents noted that PWD should equally have access to information and services. This includes; improving infrastructure, equipping the current health facilities to provide quality care, improving service delivery and deploying adequate youth friendly health providers.

“They also provide clothes for those disabled people and for the HIV people, we have Pap Onditi District Hospital, they also offer counselling to them every month, they give drugs to them and they also give them some food.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Kisumu]

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health Issues

The main organisations that were identified as addressing health issues were the government and Non-governmental organisations (NGOs). They have played a critical role of improving family planning and SRH services in the community and in particular creating health awareness.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

The respondents were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The groups indicated awareness should be increased on how to deal with health issues, that the number of health facilities should be expanded to increase access to health services as well as increasing the number of health personnel in the county.

2.4 Education and Young People

Quality education is paramount to ensure all young people develop their skills for national development. Thus this survey sought to examine issues hindering young people to access and acquire education.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues

Table 2.5 presents issues affecting education of young people in Kisumu County. Poverty as a key hindrance to education was identified across all age categories and was mainly attributed to unemployment and lack of opportunities. This is because most households are not able to raise adequate income to cover the school fees required for their children to attend school. It is clear that despite the introduction of free primary and free day secondary education, fees is still a major factor that keeps young people out of school. It was reported that school managers still send children out of school because of non-payment of fees. They also reported that parents/guardians lack money to pay for transport cost, buy uniforms and books.

Table 2.5 The main education issues affecting youth

Main Education issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Poverty and lack of school fees	Peer pressure	School drop out	Provision of bursaries
Drug and substance Abuse	Poverty	Lack of concentration in class	Sensitization on importance of education
Child Labour	OVCs	Poor academic results and performance	Law enforcement on child labour
Teacher absenteeism	Illiterate parents	School absenteeism	Strict laws/legislations to curb DSA
		High cases of indiscipline	Improvement of school infrastructure

Drug and substance Abuse was also identified as affecting education. Drug abuse was identified among students, teachers and parents. DSA was singled as key issue that was driving in-discipline in schools. Common drugs abused are alcohol and marijuana. Peer pressure was identified as a key driver to DSA among school going age children.

“In this community High numbers are only the boys who are doing drugs and substances, yeah, some of them you will find that they are being sent, like there was one here who was. a pupil so before he came to school he would always be sent from home taking the drugs... to... dunga beach there then after that they come back to school. So it affects them very much.”

[FGD. Female young person, 10-14, Kisumu]

Child labour was also identified as a major factor that explained non-participation of young people in education in the county. The respondents identified: working on parent’s farms, *boda boda riding*, cutting sugar, working in jaggeries, quarries and fishing are some of the child labour activities that keep children out of school in Kisumu County. Other major challenges to education in the county were absenteeism of teacher and students, corporal punishment, and low teacher motivation. Teacher absenteeism was reported in two main forms: teachers not coming to school at all or teachers coming to school but failing to attend classes. Non- attendance of school was caused by a number of factors such as illiteracy among some parents prevalence of OVCs, poverty and pressure from peers. Illiterate and poor parents are not motivated to send their children to school nor do they follow up on attendance and performance leading to cases of absenteeism or even worse, drop out. In addition, many children who are orphans are more likely to stay out of school.

These problems have a host of consequences on the participation and quality of education. School dropout and absenteeism is evident with about 12,000 out of school children in primary school and 42,000 in secondary schools. In addition, DSA was identified as a major cause of lack of concentration in class and hence poor academic results and performance. It was also cited as a cause of high indiscipline cases in both primary and secondary schools.

To address these problems respondents proposed the following measures: provision of bursaries and other forms of financial support to vulnerable students to enable them fully participate in education and training. This is in addition to continuous sensitization of the importance of education; improvement of school infrastructure to expand capacity and improve quality of education; enforcement of laws that prohibit access of drugs to minors and education institutions and institutionalizing guidance and counselling for the youth.

2.4.2 Availability and Accessibility of Learning Institutions

The other issue discussed was on availability and accessibility of education institutions at primary, secondary and tertiary level. The realization of universal access to basic education is heavily reliant on availability and accessibility to education opportunities in the county. This includes adequate schools with relevant teaching staff and materials. Table 2.6 presents the findings on this issue. During the survey, respondents felt that primary schools were adequate and available implying that primary schools were within reach for most households in the county. This can be attributed to recent initiatives by national government to establish model schools in every county and the development of new schools through the CDF kitty.

Table 2.6 Views on availability and accessibility of learning institutions

Views on availability and accessibility	Views on courses taught with relevance to prevailing market demands	Opportunities
Primary schools available	Depends with attitude	Education awareness
High cost of secondary education	Depends on courses	Enforce FPE and FDSE policy
Time taken to secondary schools	Courses taught are not marketable	Employ qualified teachers
Few secondary schools		Create more learning institutions
Inadequate tertiary institutions		

On the other hand, it was felt that secondary schools were not adequate in the county resulting in students taking long time to reach secondary schools. This could be part of the reasons for low net enrolment in secondary schools in the county. The county will have to open up more opportunities for secondary schooling through improving infrastructure, improving transport and road networks and supporting boarding secondary schools to cater for the vulnerable households. In the same breadth, the county was found to have few tertiary training institutions.

In spite of these issues, there exist numerous potential to ensure availability and access to education opportunities. These include: increased awareness on importance of education and existing opportunities; recruitment of qualified teaching staff, establishing more learning institutions especially at tertiary level and enforcing free and compulsory basic education.

With regard to gender in enrolment, most respondents reported that boys were more than girls at all levels of education. This was attributed to cultural barriers and high drop out for girls.

“You find that girls when they have early pregnancy they drop out of school but boys continue.”

[FGD. Male young people, 15-19, Kisumu]

2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirement

Relevance of courses offered in training is a critical determinant of the success of graduates in the labour market. There were mixed views on the relevance of courses taught in higher and tertiary institutions. Respondents felt that the relevance of the courses depended on which course a student was pursuing. Relevance here was interpreted to mean marketable courses.

2.4.4 Organisations Addressing Education Issues

The main organisations that were identified in addressing education issues were Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and government agencies which provide school fees and through awarding of bursaries and in particular creating awareness.

2.5 Economic and Young People

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

Kisumu County sits on the shores of Lake Victoria which is the world’s second largest fresh water body, providing it with the potential to be a major center for fishing as the economy is predominantly agriculture and fishing. Agriculture is also a common economic activity with sugar and rice irrigation industries employing a good number of its residents. Other important economic activities are small scale business/trade, subsistence farming, and informal businesses like boda boda, charcoal burning and domestic workers. Some of these activities provide low income and are not sustainable. For example, charcoal burning and poor agriculture practices will have damaging ecological foot prints with adverse effect on the environment thus undermining the future of the county’s economic capacity.

The county faces a number of challenges in acquiring employment and accessing scarce income generating opportunities available. During the survey corruption, lack of capital and lack of knowledge and skills were identified as the main impediments to access to gainful employment. These challenges have a host of consequences to the economy resulting in slow economic development. However, some of these constraints can be dealt with through formulation and implementation of appropriate economic and social policies. During in-depth interviews, it was noted that addressing corruption in the county public sector was a key remedy to equitable access to job opportunities. In addition,

provision of access to capital, development of business incubation centres, and increased investment in technical education will also go a long way.

“Lack of capital and the market. For example, you can start poultry farming but don’t have a ready market, or you can have the idea but lack the capital needed to implement it.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Kisumu]

2.5.2 Economic Activities for Young Person

The respondents identified various economic activities which young people both who are in and out of school are engaged in. This included: fishing, small scale business/trade, farming, and informal businesses like *boda boda*, charcoal burning and domestic work. This brings in the issue of child labour especially for the young people who are of school going age group. Child labour is a phenomenon that is currently prevailing in the county where young people aged 10-18 years are engaged in some of work to earn income.

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Economic activity for young people	Challenges faced	Ways of addressing the challenges
Small scale business/trade	Poor pay and exploitation	Enforce on laws of child labour
Boda boda	Health complications and injuries	Capacity building
Farming	Lack of necessary skills	Creation of employment
Fishing	Harassment by authority or employers	Parental support and care
Charcoal burning		
Domestic workers		

Table 2.7 tabulates the main challenges the young people face when engaged in economic activities. Some of the challenges they reported include; poor pay and exploitation, health complications and injuries especially those in “*boda boda*” business, lack of necessary skills and harassment by authority or employers. However, they noted that creating employment opportunities could be remedy to these challenges. Sensitization of communities is also important to increase awareness on ongoing poverty alleviation programs. Enforcement of laws on child labour will ensure that young people attain higher education which translates to higher human capital.

Some of the reasons that drive young people to engage in these activities include; poverty, need to earn subsistence income to meet basic needs and pressure to meet education expense. Child labour compromises the full development of young people. To address child labour, respondents suggested the following solutions; enforcing laws on child labour, capacity building of communities on curbing child labour, parental support and care and opening up access to education to underprivileged households.

“You may find that where these young person’s come from, in the family there is poverty, then she got into this business or in this activity in order to get money to cater for her family.”

[FGD. Female young people,15-19, Kisumu]

2.5.3 Interventions and Programs Addressing Youth Unemployment

Table 2.8 illustrates the findings on interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main interventions and programmes	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways to address these challenges
Uwezo fund National youth service Women enterprise fund	Corruption Program restriction Loan takes too much time to mature	Address corruption Sensitization on the interventions

Respondents reported that these existing interventions such as Uwezo fund, national youth service and women enterprise fund, are encumbered by corruption where by those who qualify for these funds do not get due to demand for bribes by the official in charge.

“...another thing that contributes...these people put some people called committees members on the ground. Those committee members take bribes. This makes some people to give up completely because they take a big percentage. If you don’t give eight thousand than that thing will not go through.”

[FGD. Mixed old people 35-60, Kisumu]

In addition the duration the loan takes to mature, and program restrictions which have tough conditions for youth for applying for the funds were also identified as barriers.

“Like the UWEZO fund, accessing the funds is difficult because you have to be in groups and forming a group is the problem because there is no trust among the youths”.

[FGD. Mixed old people 35-60, Kisumu]

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

ICT development is key to the country's advancement towards technological potential to spur economic growth. Table 2.9 gives ICT services available in Kisumu County. The county's mobile telephony coverage is high with strong network of leading mobile network providers. Other main ICT services available were; mass media particularly television and radio, computers, resource centres and cyber cafés.

Table 2.9 Availability and access of ICT services to young people

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways to address these challenges
Telephone	Cost	Provide electricity
Mass media	Inadequate operation skills	Reduce the cost
Computers	Inadequate ICT centres and services	Training
Resource centres		
Cyber cafe		

For the young people out of school, respondents reported that ICT services were used for entertainment, sports, access services on social networking particularly WhatsApp and Facebook, news and job adverts.

“...sports, news, entertainment, and such, Facebook you chat with people in Facebook, WhatsApp.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kisumu]

For young people in school, they use ICT services for provision of information, to gain knowledge and skills in computer and it provides employment opportunities.

“They make the students to be more updated..., for you to get jobs easily you must have skills in computer so if you don't learn You don't have any knowledge in computer, then it will be very difficult for you to get a job.”

[FGD. Female young people 15-19, Kisumu]

While accessing these ICT services, respondents highlighted cost, inadequate ICT centers and services and lack of knowledge and skills as the major challenges. To counter these challenges, they proposed establishment of ICT centers, provision of affordable services and ICT training.

“If we can have some resource center because a resource center belongs to the community, then they can go there it is so easy for them to access the things they require there. And for these private cyber they might not have money to access and that becomes a challenge.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35- 60, Kisumu]

2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Economy

The main organisations that were identified as addressing economic issues were the government agencies and micro-finance such as Kenya women Finance Trust and Faulu among others. They were reported for offering financial support and creating awareness on savings and investment.

“...savings and credit, they also teach you money management before they give you the loan.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized people, 15-24, Kisumu]

2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

Respondents felt that investing in education sector, farming, fishing and trade industry were potential areas to increase available opportunities that can help the youth to empower themselves.

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The findings also showed that young people think about the old age with regard to savings and investment. They don't expect to be working in their old age. However, they reported that they want to save and invest in their youth but they are impeded by unemployment, less income and more demands and high expenditure on investment and luxury. Discussions showed that sensitization on savings and generating sources of income would counter these barriers.

“Promiscuity, Promiscuity, you put promiscuity ahead, somebody cannot save you see a lady has just passed here or alcohol, promiscuity is also killing so many youths.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34, Kisumu]

2.6 Governance and Young People

Article 21 of the Constitution of Kenya, highlights the principles of governance, every citizen should adhere to. The county should aim at providing a stable political and economic environment by determining and monitoring the distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the leaders and their citizens. Some of the fundamental aspects of governance include; rule of law, government effectiveness, control of corruption, accountability, political instability and violence, and regulatory burden among others. This section presents findings of governance issues affecting young people in Kisumu County.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

The rule of law basically refers to the influence and authority of law within society, particularly as a constraint upon behaviour, including behaviour of government officials. The respondent's discussions focused on justice system, security and cohesion issues in the county.

Justice System

As tabulated in table 2.10 are the main cases, challenges faced and ways of addressing the challenges in the judicial system in Kisumu County.

Table 2.10 Justice System

Main cases	Challenges in solving cases	Ways to address challenges
Land disputes	Corruption and bribery	Address corruption
Robbery and theft	Poor police performance	Enforce law and order
Rape and sexual harassment		
Cattle theft or rustling		

Land disputes were among the main cases that were reported. The land disputes were attributed mainly to land grabbing, witchcraft and lack of title deeds. It was reported that one piece of land can be sold to various buyers thus creating conflict. Respondents felt that these cases can be resolved through administrative units, judicial systems, out of court and within the families. Notably, traditional systems such as council of elders and witch craft were also reported to be means of conflict resolution.

“Someone sells you land then he again sells to another person. Ee the same, same land he sells to another person. He, therefore, sells to three people. That’s... that’s a problem.”

[FGD. Mixed young people, 15-19, Kisumu]

In addition, cases of robbery and theft, rape and sexual harassment were also highlighted. Of interest, they also reported cattle theft or rustling among Luo's and Kalenjin's as a source of conflict.

“In this area, the most common cases are cattle rustling. It is quite heavy. That is what is so common. Another one the chief has said, the one on land.”

[FGD. Mixed old people 35-60, Kisumu]

Respondents reported bribery, corruption and poor police performance as the challenges associated with the main cases. Police officers, chiefs and administration police were mentioned to be receiving bribes. However, to counter these challenges, respondents proposed the following measures: address corruption where the government should be strict on those who are corrupt by arresting and charging them according to law and also close monitoring. The government should enforce law and order by making people accountable and putting in place clear rules for law offenders.

“The government should be strict on corrupt officers; they should be held accountable and be charged if found culpable.”

[FGD. Female young people, 15-19, Kisumu]

Security

The respondents described the security of the county to be poor. There has been an increase in the cases planned robberies where some community members collaborate with robbers. Porous borders and poor performance of security personnel contribute largely to insecurity in the county. Nonetheless, others appreciated the mechanisms the county has put in place to curb insecurity among them; night patrols, community policing and “nyumba kumi” initiative which helps people to know their neighbours and know who they live with.

“I may say it is poor, because maybe...you have stolen even in the police camp. So, what is the security doing?there is the police but sometimes you find that there are six shops broken into.”

[FGD. Mixed young people, 15-19, Kisumu]

Cohesion

Hatred and enmity, lack of team work, social class disparities and low level of education were reported to be the main hindrance to achieving unity and cohesion in the county. The programs suggested for promoting a cohesive society included: the development of sports activities and creation and support for youth groups. Additional measures that were proposed are development of youth social amenities and enhanced civic education.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability is critical for fostering good governance and inclusion of youth in programmes that provide opportunities. As part of transparency and accountability in the county the mechanisms reported to be in place to inform young people on planned and on-going activities included: public forums and *barazas*, suggestion boxes and public notice boards. It was also felt the disciplinary actions on fighting corruption were important measures towards realizing transparency. Evaluation of project interventions, seeking of public views and increased awareness were cited as key steps towards improving the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

Young people in Kisumu County had mixed feeling about their involvement in project in the budget process, project identification, design and implementation. Respondents identified employment as a means through which they were involved in project implementation. Their participation in employment was also however reported to be mainly in manual and laborious jobs. However they reported that they are not involved in the budgeting and project identification and design.

“When ongoing, youths are called to go and work, let us say it is for building, I only see people working, but I don’t think they are involved in discussing what should be done.”

[FGD. Mixed young people, 25-34 KSM]

Corrupt County officials, lack of information and discrimination by age were identified as the main bottle necks to their involvement. They also cited poor pay and exploitation as problems they faced. One responded said:

“May be when the young people have worked then they are paid a lesser amount of money than they agreed then they tell them they will pay them later which they won’t be paid.”

[FGD. Mixed older people, 35-60, Kisumu]

Acknowledging the youth and sensitising them on the importance of participating in projects was identified as a measure to encourage and foster young people involvement in programmes. It was felt that increased involvement of youths in projects would serve as motivator. The young people also need to be encouraged and motivated.

Majority of the young people were of the view that projects under implementation do not adequately address their needs and the county offices were not easily accessible for services. They observed that the county offices were located on the higher floors of the headquarter building and did not have lifts nor were they friendly to people with disabilities.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

There were minimum responses and few suggestions from participants on the best mechanisms that would ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcomes. This may be due to lack of information and low participation in previous projects. Deliberate programmes will be required to stir the youth's interest in programmes and projects. *Effective monitoring and evaluation* was cited as a critical measure that ensures improved efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources. It was suggested that an oversight body needed to be set up to ensure this if implemented.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

On the Role political leadership play in management of youth affairs, the groups felt that the political leadership was mainly involved in support of education related activities. Some of the areas of support mentioned were; payment of school fees, provision of bursaries and construction of schools.

“I think like our MP is very much concerned about the education because there are some like she had said there are some of the pupils and even some students that are being paid for and some are also getting bursary, I think those are political issues and our MP is also building some or rather constructing schools.”

[FGD. Mixed young people, 25-34, Kisumu]

Another role for the political leadership is creation of employment. Respondents felt that the political leaders should provide jobs. However, it was noted that of the leaders used available jobs to reward politically friendly individuals.

Generally, respondents felt that the main role of the leaders was managing local funds with Constituency Development Fund (CDF) being top on the list. Fundraising was also mentioned as another role. Majority also felt that most of the political leaders were using these funds to make other development initiatives during campaign times to woo voters.

2.7 Population Structure

Respondent's views were sought on growing population with regard to health, education, economic and governance. From the findings it was noted that increased youth population, will put pressure on health facility, infrastructure and public resources which are limited. However, it was proposed that as population of the county is growing at a rapid pace, raising awareness among young people regarding family planning and letting them know about serious after effects of overpopulation can help curb population growth. In addition, the county should focus on improving/ expanding health facilities and services, which is commensurate, with even small increase in the population.

“... Now this is going to heavily impact on the health system particularly if the health system does not develop at the required rate. You realize today what percentage is put into health in this country is still at a very low level not commendable. It means we are already running a risk that we might find ourselves in a situation we are not able to provide as the number of youths are increasing and they are also becoming adults ...we might end up actually having very poor health.”

[IDI. Service provider in charge, Kisumu]

The findings with regard to respondents opinions on the effect of the growing population on education, established that there will be congestion and strain on learning facilities especially if the facilities are not expanded to match with the growing population. Additionally, the teacher pupil ratio will increase.

When asked about their views on the growing population in relation to the economy of the county, the respondents reported that increase in number of people in the county will give rise to unemployment which causes poverty since there is a major strain on the resources which the county should be utilizing for development. Notably, there are fewer jobs to support large number of people thus rises in unemployment gives rise to crime as people will steal various items to feed their family and provide them with basic necessities of life.

“That poverty will now lead to theft. If you do not have, it will just force you to go and steal.”

[FGD. Male young people, 10-14, Kisumu]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Kisumu County shows a demographic profile that presents a youthful population comprising 43.5 percent. This population structure demands that higher investments be made for instance in schooling, child-care and other youth support programmes which are the main pillars for harnessing demographic dividend. In addition, the fertility rates in the county are still significantly high therefore predisposing the county to future population pressure. On welfare indicators, poverty, low incomes, small scale fishing and reliance of subsistence agricultural activities are prevailing economic situations that pose a challenge for economic take off in the county.
2. In the health sector, there is low penetration and access to health facilities in the county against a background of prevailing communicable diseases, malaria and HIV Aids. This scenario can also be blamed for poor maternal health indicators which include low use of skilled birth attendants and immunization of children. In addition, youths participation in productive health is still low many citing stigma and unfriendly service provision as a reason.
3. In education, the main issues are out of school children, low skills development and low enrolment in secondary schools. Cost of education is a main factor that leads to young people missing school. In tertiary it was felt that inadequate number of tertiary colleges was a challenge. The prevalence of child labour and its contribution to in attendance to schools, ails the education sector.
4. Others issues that affect the youth are drugs and substance abuse, lack of jobs and apathy associated with isolation from participation in mainstream projects in the county. Because of this situation, the youth perceive corruption, lack of skills, and lack of capital, crime and poor service delivery as issues that must be dealt with to ensure they fully realize their potential.

Recommendations

From the survey the following is recommended:

Health

1. Making People Aware of Family Planning (awareness and sensitization).
2. Continued support for HIV and Aids prevention programmes.
3. Ensure access of the youth to productive health services.

Education

1. Enhancement of bursaries and affirmative education financing mechanisms for OVCs and other vulnerable households.
2. Review education curriculum to ensure relevance education and skills training in relation to the job market trends.

Economic

1. Develop infrastructure that will support the economic foundations in the county. This include, transport, water, power, agriculture products and fish storage plants. This will support entrepreneurial initiatives by the young people.
2. Establish strong linkages between Tertiary institutions and industry through apprenticeship, mentorship and internships.
3. Implementation of programmes to sensitize and involve the youth in available opportunities in employment and business is critical.
4. Identify, nurture and develop youth talent.

Governance

1. Deliberate programmes will be required to stir the youth's interest in programmes and projects
2. Promote equality and justice for all including the marginalised and PWDs.
3. Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of county affairs.
4. Ensure there is adequate security in the county.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

The United Nations defines the demographic window as the period when the proportion of those aged below 15 years permanently falls below 30 percent of the total population while the proportion of those above 64 years is still below 15 percent of the total population. This period is estimated to last about 40 years and it presents an opportunity for a country to achieve a much faster economic growth driven by the large population of people in the working ages. Table A1.1 below shows that Kenya's demographic window will open in 2038. The proportion of those in the working ages will be 66 percent of the total population and the dependency ratio will be 52. An analysis of the beginning of the demographic window for each of the 47 counties in Kenya shows that the window will open at different times for each county.

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

2010s	2020s	2030s	2040s	2050+
Kirinyaga	Kiambu	Makueni	Lamu	Mandera
Nyeri	Embu	Machakos	Nandi	Marsabit
Murang'a	Taita Taveta	Nakuru	Elgeyo Marakwet	Migori
	Meru	Nyandarua	Kajiado	Tana River
	Nairobi	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa
	Mombasa	Uasin Gishu	Bomet	Narok
		Laikipia	Siaya	Samburu
		Kisumu	Kakamega	Turkana
		Nyamira	Vihiga	West pokot
		Kericho	Baringo	Wajir
		Kisii	Busia	
			Isiolo	
			Kwale	
			Bungoma	
			Homa Bay	
			Kilifi	
			Trans Nzoia	

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Nyanza North Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Nyanza North Region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants	Data Clerk
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NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency that formulates and promotes population policy and coordinates related activities for sustainable development in Kenya.

KISUMU COUNTY